FAMILY LIFE

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Work in Lives of Married Women

One-third of all the women in the United States work outside the home. Half of the women who work are over 40 years of age. Three out of every five of the 22 million women in the labor force are married. Of all the married women in the United States, three out of 10 are now working, and of all the mothers with children of school age, four out of 10 are working outside the home. About 2.5 million women whose children are under six are in the labor force.

These figures mark an extraordinary change in American life, compared for example with conditions in the last century. They and innumerable others are examined fully in a new volume, *Work in the Lives of Married Women,* which constitutes the Proceeding of a conference on womanpower held at Columbia University in October, 1957. Erwin D. Canham was chairman, and eight other well-known authorities contributed papers which are printed here with the discussions that followed them. The volume is of fundamental importance.

One of the commonly accepted ideas which the figures destroy is the idea that most working women are girls putting in a few years before marrying. "The chances are as good for a woman 50 years old to be working as for one who is 20."

The conferees discussed the implications of these facts from almost every point of view, the consensus seeming to be that the new pattern of work outside the home for wives and mothers has had, by and large, desirable social and economic consequences. But it was recognized that there is little real evidence concerning many of the consequences, and all generalizations that are circulating around the country. They likewise agreed that basic values and moral issues underlie most of the problems.

If half of the working women are over 40, then most of them are also grandmothers, since the average woman becomes a grandmother at the age of 44 (having had her last child at the age of 26.) A large part of the women join the labor force around the age of 32, when their last child is old enough to go to school. But this same woman received her education for outside work—if she ever had any such education—when she was in high school, perhaps 15 years earlier. Is

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this enough to prepare her for the working world, or must we find some way of giving women a considerable part of their education, not at the ages of 14-18, but at the ages of say 30-35? If the latter, is it entirely the responsibility of the employers, or does the public have an obligation to help?

This problem of education, and of a tremendous need for more, better, and different adult education, underlay many of the discussions.

Not long ago it was generally declared that a woman over 35 years of age could hardly find a job in the business world. There has been some change, but a recent survey found that four-fifths of the employers would not take anyone over 50 years of age.

Most of the married women over 35 in the labor force are not working because their families really "need the money," but in order to maintain a higher standard of living, get away from some housework, and lead, as they suppose, a more interesting and richer life. The question has often been raised, whether the working wife really has much to show for her salary, after she has deducted the extra expenses involved,—not merely help in housekeeping, and cost of having some one else care for the children, but the innumerable personal expenses she incurs. One survey found that 40% of the income of these working wives was eaten up, at the start, by Federal and local taxes. Even if the woman has no more money in the bank, however, some of the 80 participants in this discussion felt that she benefited by the additional amount she spent on clothes, beauty parlors, and on similar "necessities."

Much attention was naturally paid to one of the crucial questions—"What about the children?" The general answer, as summarized by Katharine Brownell Oettinger, director of the Children's Bureau, was "We do not yet have dependable research evidence, one way or the other." Much depends, of course, on individual circumstances of all sorts. Behavior training may represent a different problem from the dependency and separation anxiety that are sometimes found. In the latter case the tiny baby seems to be little affected; "children between one and three years are most vulnerable."

Surveying many studies, Eleanor E. Maccoby concluded that it was impossible to end up with a "box score" which would tell us whether maternal employment is in sum "good" or "bad" for children. "Some mothers should work while others should not." This conclusion was supported by psychiatrist Leo E. Bartemeier. There were many real dangers but they might be overcome in many homes.

This book is a welcome contribution, — serious, well-balanced, unemotional,—to one of the great questions that faces American family life today.

(WORK IN THE LIVES OF MARRIED WOMEN. Pp. 220, price $4.75 from Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., 1958).

Cousin Marriage

Marriages of kin are both rarer and more dangerous than they used to be. This is the conclusion to be drawn

from several recent studies.

It was long stated by writers on the subject that one marriage in every 100 was between first cousins. Anyone who has some "old American" ancestry and has traced his lineage, has found such matings. This figure was probably representative for the Colonial period; but the number has been decreasing steadily for two centuries, a large part of the decrease having occurred during the last 50 years. A study (1956) by C. M. Woolf et al indicated only one such marriage in each thousand in the Mormon population.

That such matings led to the production of an excess of defective children was believed by many peoples, and led to a tabu among some of them — while among others, as for instance the Arabs, the marriage of first cousins was common practice. With an understanding of modern genetics it was recognized that the problem involved recessive traits which were present in both sides of the marriage but not expressed until brought together by the wedding of related persons; then they appeared immediately. On this basis it was generally agreed that the results of the marriage of kin depended on the lines of inheritance involved. In strong families the children would get a double dose of good traits and be strengthened accordingly; in weak families the children would get a double dose of undesirable traits and be correspondingly weakened. Genealogical studies seemed to bear out this sensible conclusion.

During recent years geneticists have paid much attention to the existence of gene mutations which produced undesirable, if not lethal, recessives. Such mutations are taking place spontaneously all the time, in small numbers, but are greatly increased by radiation. Many civilized peoples today are exposed to amounts of harmful radiation never before known — not merely through the explosion of "atom bombs" which constitute the most important source, but through the widespread and often careless or excessive use of X-rays for photography of human beings, or even in the mildest and apparently most harmless forms, such as study of the foot to enable the shoe salesman to give the customer a satisfactory fit. Leakage from the apparatus may have damaging effects. It is to be expected, on every ground, that more mutations (many of them certainly harmful) are occurring now than ever before.

Herman M. Slatis, Raymond H. Reis, and Robert E. Hoene have reviewed some of the previous studies, and made a very careful one of their own on 106 first-cousin marriages in Chicago *(American Journal of Human Genetics,* Dec., 1958.) There seems to be little or no effect of deleterious genes from the moment of conception up to the time of birth, that is, no increase in abortions and stillbirths. This situation soon changes for the worse, as damage begins to appear and is more visible with each year of the child's life. "The rate of death among the consanguineous children is three times that of the controls and their rate of abnormality is also greatly increased, the amount of increase being dependent upon the definition of the abnormality." If all abnormalities are taken into account, it is less than twice as great among the consanguin-

eous children, "but if only major abnormalities are considered, the added risk of consanguinity is exceedingly great."

Education for marriage may well take notice of these new findings.

AIFR Summer Workshop

THE TECHNIQUES OF COUNSELING, AIFR's twelfth annual summer workshop, will be given this year from August 3 to 15.

The Workshop sessions focus on the practical aspects of counseling, the "how to" of dealing with the varied problems brought to the professional person who is called upon to help people in difficulty.

Mornings will, as in the past, be devoted to brief lectures and discussions; afternoons will be occupied with intensive work in laboratory groups, open forums and group counseling. The morning sessions will be held at the Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital and the afternoon classes, at the Institute.

Group counseling has proved to be one of the most popular features of previous workshops. Members are offered the opportunity to learn the methods of group counseling at first hand by actual experience. The approach will be in terms of personality exploration, evaluation, and gaining a better understanding of how the self develops, particularly as it relates to others. At the close of each session 15 or 20 minutes will be devoted to an interpretation of dynamics: what has happened during the period and why, etc.

Another popular part of the program is an open forum, held during the second week, in which subjects selected in advance by Workshop members will be discussed in small groups.

The Johnson Temperament Analysis will be mailed to all registrants prior to the opening of the Workshop. A group interpretation of the test will enable participants to evaluate their own "profiles." Free literature will be available, the resources of the library, and all facilities of the Institute will be open to Workshop members.

The tuition fee for the full two weeks of the workshop is only $55.00 Applications should be sent to: Mrs. Leslie F. Kimmel, Registrar, 5287 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.

Research Notes

THE MORE CHILDREN a woman has, the longer the period between pregnancies. This effect seems to be due to an increasing delay in the renewal of ovulation after each birth. The study was made on data taken from 46 families found in Normandy, France, between the years 1674 and 1742. (By Louis Henry, Eugenics Quarterly: 5 (4), 200-211, 1958. "Intervals Between Confinements in Absence of Birth Control"

ASTHMATIC CHILDREN must not be given too much attention. Anxiety and over-attention on the part of the parents can lead to serious emotional disturbances in the child. He may grow to feel that he needs special consideration and become tyrannical and undisciplined, feigning attacks to get his own way. (Reported in Feelings and their Medical Significance: 1(2), January 1959 from an article by V. J. Fontana, New York Journal of Medicine, 58:2525, 1958.)

THE FERTILITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN

From the time of the first settlements to about 1820, the fertility of the American people was among the world's highest. Contemporary writers attributed this situation to the ease with which land could be acquired by individuals and with which large families could be supported. The women of completed fertility had an average of about eight children. Perhaps two-thirds of the children survived to age 20.

The national birth rate began to decline about 1810, according to figures cited in a new and careful survey of Census and other data: *The Fertility of American Women,* by Wilson H. Grabill, Clyde V. Kiser, and Pascal K. Whelpton. Most of the decline occurred before 1880 and "evidence such as newspaper advertisements (between 1820 and 1873) of contraceptives and abortifacients, pamphlets and circulars on birth control, and printed sermons by clergymen disturbed by the small families of native women as compared with the large ones of foreign-born women indicated that the decline involved family limitation."

Negroes appear to have had a history of fairly high fertility prior to 1890.

After the beginning of the twentieth century there was further decline, with the usual fluctuations. Between 1910 and 1950 the average number of children ever born to white women 45 to 49 years old at the census date declined from 4.1 to 2.3, and that for non-white women declined from 5.9 to 2.7, while the percentage of married women who had never borne a child by the end of their child-bearing period more than doubled among whites and tripled among non-whites.

In 1950 (the latest year from which complete census figures are available), the average number of children ever born to white women 45-49 years old was below that needed for replacement of population in 24 states and the District of Columbia but it appeared that "the prospects were bright for substantial increases in fertility of the oncoming cohort" of younger women.

Largest decrease was among foreign-born women. In earlier decades they had large families but by 1950 they were having smaller families than native-born women.

The increase in birth rate in the decade 1940-1950 was *proportionately* higher in the professional classes and well educated groups. Even the college-graduate women, who only a quarter of a century ago were falling short by 50% of producing enough children to replace themselves, are now exceeding this number by 9%.

In 1950 about 62% of white women 15 to 49 years of age were married and living with their first husbands. Others were single (some would yet marry), widowed, divorced, or divorced and remarried.

More recent studies cited by the authors indicate that the first child is born, one and one-half years after the mother's marriage, the second child following two and one-half years.

Forecasting the future is difficult because of the many factors involved. It seems possible to the authors that white women who are now 25 to 29 years old may complete their child-bearing period with an average of 2.5 to 3.3 children ever born, as compared with an average of 2.3 among the

women who were born 1906-1910. The Bureau of the Census estimated that the population may contain 207 to 228 million persons in 1975; "according to Whelpton's projections these figures are reasonable but so are estimates as large as 243 million and as small as 193 million. Business conditions, the international situation, and attitudes toward family size will no doubt have much influence on fertility and population growth."

Foregoing are a very few of the important findings embodied in this solid and authoritative volume. Anyone seriously concerned with population problems must have it available for frequent reference.

(THE FERTILITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN, by Wilson H. Grabill, Clyde V. Kiser, and Pascal K. Whelpton. Pp. 448, price $9.50 from John Wiley & Sons, 440 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.)

Around the World

LIMA, Peru has a school for bachelors. Potential husbands can learn how to be head of the household at the newly formed Institute of Marriage and Family Orientation, in that city. The school offers courses in ethics, personality relations in the family, sex education, child psychology and even household mechanics. The staff includes Sra. Irene Silva de Santolalla, a notable Latin American marriage counsellor, among its seven members.

DIVORCE engenders concubinage and broken homes create disturbed children. Today in France, one marriage in ten ends in divorce. L'Alliance Nationale Pour La Vitalite Francaise is trying to do away with some of its abuses. L'Alliance has a definite plan: Courses in marriage preparation for engaged couples; education of the family; consultations for troubled homes; reformed divorce laws; and a more informed and alert general public.

SPAIN is stepping up its family relations programs. Ediciones del Congreso De La Familia Espagnola has begun to publish a series of pamphlets about social legislation for the Spanish family and the aims of the International Union of Family Organizations.

EGYPT is the scene of a growing interest in birth control. Various newspaper and magazine articles are reporting on birth control measures taken in such countries as Puerto Rico and Japan. Muslim religious groups have expressed the view "that birth control is not only permitted but advocated by the Koran for the welfare of society."

FRANCE is making an effort to preserve its workers' gardens. These small plots of land, owned by the government and farmed by industrial workers, are being swallowed up by expanding cities. At its conference in Dec, 1957, the French League of the Plot of Land and the Home agreed to increase its pressure on the national congress to acquire more land. It also wants to beautify the existing plots and make model gardens.

MORE than 500 people attended the Caritas Conference in Munich last year to discuss the psychopedagogical problems of educational homes. Prof. Schneider of Munich pointed out that today's young families are trying to restore beauty and religion in home life. They are attempting to improve the family surroundings they knew in the previous generation where homes had succumbed to outside distractions.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

YOUNG CHILDREN IN HOSPITALS, by James Robertson. Pp. 136, (no index), price $3 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Sending a child to the hospital, even for a short stay, is damaging, particularly when the child is under four, says Mr. Robertson, an English psychologist; and parents, physicians, and hospitals alike should make an effort to reduce the emotional injury. This can be done best by letting the mother stay with the child, even though this will require some modifications of the building and even more modifications of the attitudes of nurses, physicians, and administrators. But Mr. Robertson produces cogent evidence in favor of his view. He gives valuable suggestions to parents for preparing children in advance of a hospital stay—especially for children above the age of 4, who can understand what they are told. No pretense should be made that the hospital stay is going to be fun! Discomfort and pain should be faced frankly. Don't tell him too far in advance—he may build up unnecessary fears. If he has some pet toy or plaything, let him take it along. Most important is that parents should themselves be free from unnecessary fears and anxieties. In many instances a child should be treated at home, not sent to a hospital at all. Mr. Robertson is a psychoanalyst who has long been conducting research at the London Tavistock Clinic. He has some valuable suggestions on the training of physicians and nurses. While this is a British book, every word of it applies equally to North America. It is simply written and should be read with profit by parents and physicians alike.

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TWO TOGETHER: a handbook for your marriage, by Robert C. Dodds. Pp. 143 (no index), price $2.50 from Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1916.

Intended primarily for those about to marry this simple and practical little book will carry them far ahead in their new lives together. It touches briefly on most of the problems that are likely to arise, and while it does not go into detail as to how many of them can be solved, it creates an atmosphere that will promote solution. It is not necessary to think alike,—merely to think together, says Mr. Dodds (minister of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn.). If two persons always thought alike, one of them would be unnecessary. This little book would be an excellent wedding present for any young couple, but couples whose marriage has already covered many years will also find useful suggestions in it.

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UNDERSTANDING THE CITY CHILD: a book for parents, by Dorothy Barclay. Pp. 273, price $4.95 from Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1959.

Since most of the children in the United States today are city children, Miss Barclay's book should have many readers. She recognizes that rural or suburban living will give children some advantages. City parents must therefore make a greater effort to see that their offspring fully use the many opportunities that surround them. Miss Barclay (who in private life is Mrs.

Stephen G. Thompson and lives in a New York City apartment with her husband and five children) has been Parent and Child Editor of the New York *Times* since 1949. As a reporter, she has been accustomed to presenting every aspect of child guidance in a balanced way, citing authorities on both sides and giving a well-rounded picture. Some readers may find this a bit baffling, and may wish that she had more definite answers for them. But most readers will find this a comprehensive source of help, covering many topics that are ignored in the ordinary guide-book for parents.

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DEVELOPMENTAL POTENTIAL OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN, by Else Haeussermann. Pp. 284, price $8.75 from Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Those who have to deal with handicapped children want to know, in the first place, the extent and nature of the disabilities and in the second place, how far and in what way the child can be helped to develop to his limits. Miss Haeussermann, educational consultant of the division of pediatric psychiatry, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., has worked with children between two and six years of age who were disabled by cerebral palsy, and has developed a comprehensive test which her associates believe is better than any other so far used. This book tells the specialist how to use the test.

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PERSONALITY CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT as measured by the projective techniques, by Molly Harrower. Pp. 383, price $10 from Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Much attention has been given in recent years to the ways in which improvement (or the opposite) of personality might be measured, and no very satisfactory method has been found. There is even dispute as to what constitutes "improvement." Dr. Harrower collected histories of persons who had been tested with one or more of half a dozen projective techniques, and for whom later retests (anywhere from one week to 15 years) were available, together with clinical accounts and the patient's own opinion of improvement or the lack of it. Some patients naturally made marked gains, with the passage of time and without any psychotherapy. Others were treated by brief or by extended psychotherapy. In general, Dr. Harrower concludes that when the patient and the therapist report improvement, the test scores also show improvement, although the amount of improvement shown by the tests is usually smaller than that reported by the patients themselves and their friends. The value of the conclusions will naturally depend upon the reliability and validity of the methods used. Many psychologists find the whole test of little value; but such studies as these are an important contribution to much needed investigation. This is a book, exclusively for the specialist.

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WITH HAPPY VOICES, by Mary Crockett Norfleet. Pp. 191, (no index,) price $3 from John Knox Press, box 1176, Richmond 9, Va., 1959.

Stories for prayertime with young children; some hymns (words and music) are included. Mrs. Norfleet, herself mother of five children, is a writer of curriculum materials for the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian church.

A TEXTBOOK IN ROHRSCHACH TEST DIAGNOSIS, by Ewald Bohm. Pp. 322, price $7.75 from Grune and Stratton, 381 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

European literature on the Rohrschach Test is abundant but scattered. Dr. Bohm, a German psychologist, reviews and digests it in this book, which will be indispensable to the specialist, though of little interest to the ordinary reader, even if he is generally well-informed. The validity of the Rohrschach Test is still hotly disputed by many psychologists in the United States. Its extensive use in a variety of studies has often found it to be almost valueless; but its intrinsic interest and its supposed possibilities as a research tool certainly justify a great deal of attention. Dr. Bohm's book (which has been very competently translated) covers a good deal of ground that has not been cultivated in American writings.

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HOW TO RELAX AND HAVE YOUR BABY, by Edmund Jacobson. Pp. 197, price $3.95 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1959.

Dr. Jacobson is a Chicago physician who has long been identified with the teaching of techniques of relaxation—indeed, his first book on the subject appeared just half a century ago. His enthusiasm for physiological relaxation carries him too far in this new book, in which he assumes that the pregnant woman needs to be taught nothing more than his techniques. There are, actually, many other things that she needs to learn, and he is doing the young mother a disservice if he does not make sure that she is well informed on every phase of childbirth, has built up correct attitudes, and is prepared to cooperate intelligently with the obstetrician and nurses. Such statements as "Depression and anxiety states are forms of tension and can be disposed of effectively by scientific relaxation" will certainly create misunderstanding! Dr. Jacobson is entitled to much credit for his life-long espousal of the need for relaxation, even though other, simpler, and better methods are now available than the one he has taught. Relaxation is an important factor in natural childbirth. But this book is so one-sided and extreme in its treatment of childbirth that it can certainly not be recommended to mothers.—Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D.

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EVERY WOMAN'S STANDARD GUIDE TO HOME AND CHILD CARE, Pp. 642, price $10 from Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1959.

This huge volume covers too much ground. It is impossible to deal adequately, even in a book of this size, with all the problems involved in home and child care, hence many of the sections are platitudinous. Seventeen leading specialists are named as having contributed, but for the most part there is no indication as to who is responsible for the various sections. Nevertheless, there is plenty of information of real value in the book. An index is badly needed—why do publishers fail to provide one?

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IN TIME OF TROUBLE, by the Rev. Ralph H. Read. Pp. 133 (no index,) price $2.75 from The American Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1959.—"A guide to deep and abiding faith in God."

THROUGH PAEDIATRICS TO PSYCHOANALYSIS—Collected papers of D. W. Winnicott. Pp. 350, price $6.50 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Dr. Winnicott, a leading British expert in the field of child psychiatry, discusses many of the problems encountered in daily practice, in a well-written book which will interest primarily the specialist. He insists on the need for flexible management and an open-minded approach to every case.

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THE POPULATION AHEAD, ed. by Roy G. Francis. Pp. 160, price $3.75 from University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 14, Minn., 1958.

Nine outstanding authorities present their views of the population problem, as to which one of the contributors remarks, "it seems to me that we really know very little about the problems of population . . . not only have we no answers, we have only begun to ask the first questions." It is well worth while to have even the first questions asked, however, since this whole matter, of such overriding importance, has until recently been so greatly neglected. There is general agreement that uncontrolled fecundity must be brought into line with the needs of the human race for survival and prosperity. Some of the material presented in this book is over-technical for the average reader, but study of the subject is one of the prime necessities of today, and still greatly neglected or even virtually prohibited by unwritten law in some areas.

Inexpensive Pamphlets

WHAT MAKES FOR STRONG FAMILY LIFE, Pp. 14, price 15c from Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y.

YOUR GIFTED CHILD, Pp. 39, price 20c from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (Children's bureau publication No. 371-1958.)

CURRENT THEORIES ON THE ETIOLOGY OF MONGOLISM, by George S. Baroff. Price 25c from the American Eugenics Society, 230 Park ave., New York 17, N.Y.

WHAT TO TELL YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT SEX, edited by Adie Suehsdorf. Price 35c from the Mental Health Materials Center, 104 East 25 st., New York 10, N.Y.

LEADING GROUP DISCUSSIONS, by Frank Cheavens, Ph. D. Pp. 58, price 25c from the Hogg Foundation For Mental Health, The University of Texas.

Educational Notes

YALE UNIVERSITY, Summer School of Alcohol Studies is holding its seventeenth annual session from June 28 to July 23 this year. Interested persons should write to: Registrar, Summer School of Alcohol Studies, Yale University, 52 Hillhouse ave., Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

"OPERATION FRIENDSHIP" is this year's project to commemorate Mental Health Week (April 26-May 2). The National Association for Mental Health, which is sponsoring the occasion, wants to bring visitors to the mental hospitals in order to promote better understanding of the mentally ill and of their needs.

Notes from the AIFR

DURING the calendar year 1958 the staff at the Institute's office gave 14,107 hours of counseling to 5003 different persons .

PRACTICAL HELP FOR COUNSELORS

The American Institute of Family Relations offers invaluable material, to be found nowhere else, for the many people called upon to help others in dealing with personal and family problems. In addition to the Correspondence Course in Counseling (see next page), the Institute has prepared a number of unique pamphlets, the most recent being:

Pub No. 524. MARRIAGE COUNSELING. PRICE.....25c
Marriage counseling is largely a matter of re-educating one or both partners. Everyone has a right to expect from marriage emotional and economic security, companionship, sexual partnership, and children. Four rules for successful marriage counseling are given.

Pub. No. 526. THE PRACTICE OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING: A paper presented to the third International Conference on Planned Parenthood, Nov. 24 to Dec. 1, 1952, by Paul Popenoe, Sc.D. 35c

An illuminating and concise discussion of twelve pitfalls which beset many counselors, and how to avoid them. Aids for formulating a provisional plan of treatment of the client.

Among the other popular pamphlets for counselors are:

Pub. No. 502 MARITAL COUNSELING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRIGIDITY 35c

Pub. No. 506. AGGRESSIVENESS AND ITS TREATMENT. (Mimeographed) 10c

Pub. No. 517. SEXUAL INADEQUACY OF THE MALE.....1.00
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A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

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led by experts from the Institute's staff, are available to any community which is seeking to strengthen family life. Informal lectures and discussions on preparing for marriage, marital problems, parent-child relationships, preparing for retirement, social and business relationships, and other vital matters, provide an opportunity for many people to think and work together in an informal and stimulating atmosphere. These conferences, of one two, or three days, have been highly successful wherever they have been held.

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